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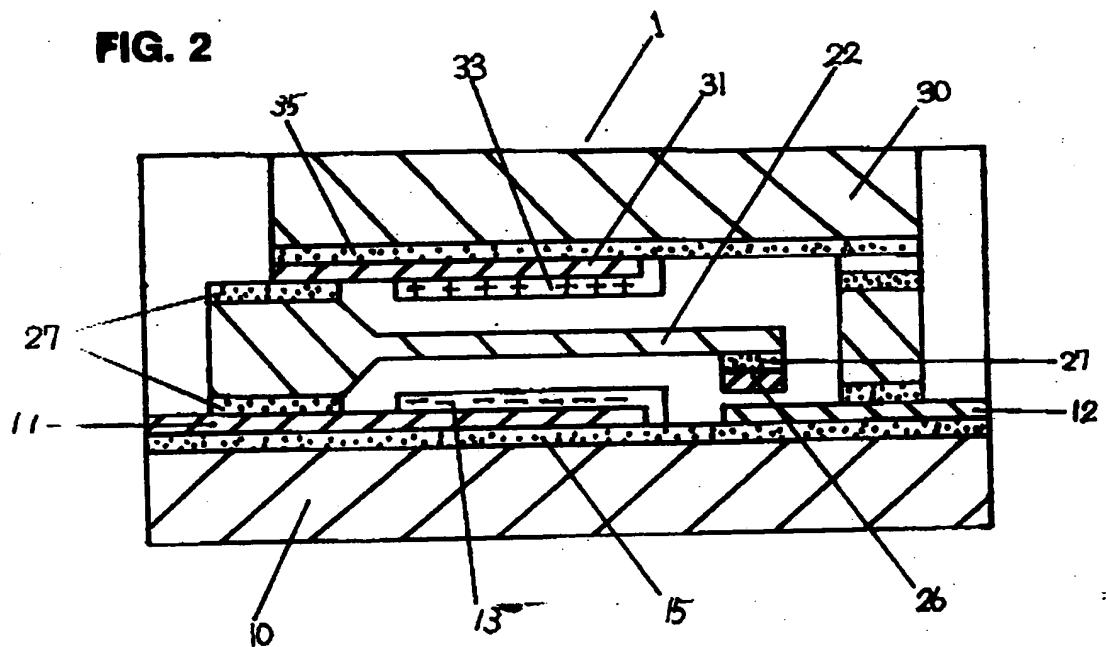
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㉒ Electrostatic relay.

㉓ An electrostatic relay essentially comprises a fixed electrode (11) with a fixed contact (12) insulated therefrom, a movable electrode plate (22) with a movable contact (26) insulated therefrom, and a fixed pair of oppositely charged electrets (13,33). The movable electrode plate is pivotally supported to a pivot in a cantilever fashion or a seesaw fashion, and also to move around the pivot axis relative to the fixed electrode between two rest positions of closing and opening the contacts. A control voltage source is connected across the fixed electrode and the movable electrode plate to generate a potential difference therebetween. The electrets are disposed adjacent the movable electrode plate to generate electrostatic forces of attracting and repelling the movable electrode plate, respectively when the movable electrode plate is charged to a given polarity. The attracting and repelling forces cooperate to produce a torque moving the movable electrode plates from one of the rest positions to the other.

EP 0 520 407 A1

FIG. 2



BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to an electrostatic relay using a plurality of electrets which generate a strong electrostatic force for precisely and rapidly operating the relay.

2. Description of the Prior Art

10 Prior electrostatic relay using an electret does not have an enough electrostatic force to move a movable element of the relay. For example, an electrostatic relay as described in U.S. Patent No.4,078,18163 comprises two control electrodes between which is positioned a movable electret. The lower part of the movable electret is clamped such as a cantilever by insulating shims, so that the movable electret can be removed between a position close to the electrode and a position close to the other electrode. Each of movable conductors is placed at the upper end of respective surface of the movable electrode. Two fixed conductors are arranged on the electrodes, respectively. The movable conductor can be contacted with the fixed conductors on the electrode by an electrostatic force which is generated by an impressed voltage between the electrode and the movable electret. While, the other movable conductor can be contacted with the fixed conductors on the other electrode by an electrostatic force which is generated by an impressed voltage between the other electrode and the movable electret. However, it is so difficult for the prior electrostatic relay to perform a monostable operation and also to obtain the enough electrostatic force in order to move the movable electret. Therefore, the relay does not have the enough electrostatic force for rapidly and precisely operating the relay.

25 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The above problems and insufficiencies have been improved in the present invention which provides an improved electrostatic relay. The improved electrostatic relay of the present invention presents an unique operation mechanism and a precise and rapid operation of the relay. The electrostatic relay comprises a fixed electrode with a fixed contact insulated therefrom, a movable electrode plate with a movable contact insulated therefrom, a fixed pair of oppositely charged first and second electrets, and also a control voltage source connected across the fixed electrode and the movable electrode plate to generate a potential difference therebetween. The movable plate is pivotally supported to pivot about a pivot axis to move relative to the fixed electrode between two rest positions of closing and opening the contacts. The first and second electrets are disposed adjacent the movable electrode plate to generate electrostatic forces of attracting and repelling the movable electrode plate, respectively when the movable electrode plate is charged to a given polarity. The attracting and repelling forces are cooperative to produce a torque for moving the movable electrode plate in one direction from one of the rest positions to the other. Therefore, the electrostatic relay has a high resistivity with respect to the impressed voltages to the movable electrode from the control voltage source, so that the relay operates precisely and rapidly.

Accordingly, it is a primary object of the present invention to provide an electrostatic relay which is capable of precisely and rapidly operating the relay.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the movable electrode plate is pivotally supported at its one end in a cantilever fashion to move about the pivot axis at the one end and is provided with the second contact at the other end. The first and second electrets are positioned on the opposite side of the movable electrode plate between its ends. The movable electrode is moved by the attracting and repelling forces.

Therefore, it is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved electrostatic relay which is capable of sensitively responding with respect to impressed voltages from a control voltage source in such a manner as that a movable electrode is pivotally supported at its one end in a cantilever fashion and is moved by an attracting and repelling forces which result from electrets positioned on the opposite side of the movable electrode.

In a preferred embodiments of the present invention, the movable electrode plate is pivotally supported at its intermediate portion between its ends in a seesaw fashion to move about the pivot axis intermediates the ends of the movable electrode plate. And besides, the first and second electrets are positioned on the fixed electrode in such a manner as to be interposed between the fixed electrode and the movable electrode plate on opposite sides of the pivot axis, so that the movable electrode plate is moved by the attracting and repelling forces which result from the electrets, which is therefore a still further object of the

present invention.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the fixed electrode is supported on a fixed silicon plate with a first electrical insulation layer therebetween, and the movable electrode plate is a movable silicon plate with a second electrical insulation layer on a surface opposed to the fixed electrode. And besides, the first and second insulation layers carry thereon the first and second contacts, respectively. As a plate for supporting the fixed electrode and the movable electrode plate are made of silicon and have same thermal expansion coefficient, the relay has stable operation within a variation of a working temperature compared with a bimetal. On the other hand, the plates are readily and cheaply fabricated from a single silicon wafer with an ordinary machining unit for a semi-conductor by applying a photolithography technique etc.

Therefore, it is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved electrostatic relay which comprises a movable silicon plate and a fixed electrode plate supported on a fixed silicon plate, so that the relay has stable operation within a variation of a working temperature.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the movable electrode plate extends from a frame and is pivotally supported thereto by way of a coupling segment defining the pivot axis. The electrode plate, the frame and the coupling segment are integrally formed from a silicon wafer into a unitary structure. The frame is mounted on the fixed silicon plate to have the movable electrode plate pivotable relative to the fixed silicon plate about the pivot axis. Therefore, the electrode plate, the frame and the coupling segment have simple and unitary structure fabricated without processes of complex constructions, so that a performance of the relay is maintained for an extended time periods, which is a still further object of the present invention.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the fixed silicon plate is internally formed with at least one of an amplifying circuit to amplify the voltage from the control source voltage to apply an amplified voltage across the fixed electrode and the movable electrode plate, and also, a discharging circuit to discharge residual electrical charge from the fixed and movable electrodes. The amplifying circuit is useful to precisely operate the relay when the impressed voltage from the control source voltage is lowered. The discharging circuit is also useful for rapid and precise response of the relay when working numbers of the relay increase for a short time.

Accordingly, it is a further object of the present invention to provide an electrostatic relay which has an amplifying circuit and a discharging circuit to operate the relay precisely without a wrong operation.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the first and second electrets are charged to such levels that the movable electrode plates are held stable at both of the two rest positions in the absence of the voltage difference between the fixed electrode and the movable electrode plate. Therefore, the electrostatic relay has a function of a bistable operation.

Therefore, it is another object of the present invention to provide an electrostatic relay which has electrets charged to appropriate charge levels for obtaining a bistable operation of the relay.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the first and second electrets are charged to different absolute levels in the absence of the voltage difference between the fixed electrode and the movable electrode plate so as to generate the attracting forces of different levels which act on the movable electrode plates in the opposite directions. Therefore, The movable electrode plate is attracted toward one of the two rest positions and held it stably in that one position. For the same purpose, it is also preferred that the first and second electrets are of substantially the same charge density but formed into difference volumes so as to be charged to different absolute levels. And besides, it is useful that the first and second electrets are of substantially the same surface charge density but spaced from the movable electrode plate by different distances in the absence of the voltage difference between the fixed electrode and the movable electrode plate so as to generate the attracting forces of different levels which act on the movable electrode plates in the opposite directions. As described above, the electrostatic relay has a function of a monostable operation.

Therefore, it is another object of the present invention to provide an electrostatic relay which has electrets charged to appropriate charge levels or spaced from a movable electrode plate by difference distances, or formed into difference volumes with the same charge density for obtaining a monostable operation of the relay.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A to 1C show three mechanical elements, respectively, which are an upper fixed plate, a movable plate, and a lower fixed plate, of an electrostatic relay in a first embodiment of the present invention; FIG. 2 shows a cross section of the electrostatic relay of the first embodiment;

FIG. 3 shows a surface of the movable plate opposed to the lower fixed plate of the first embodiment;
 FIG. 4 is a somewhat schematic graph illustrating a bistable operation of the relay of the first embodiment;
 FIG. 5 is a somewhat schematic graph illustrating a monostable operation of the relay of a second embodiment;
 FIG. 6A and 6B show two mechanical elements, respectively, which are a movable plate and a lower fixed plate, of an electrostatic relay in a third embodiment of the present invention;
 FIG. 7 shows a cross section of the electrostatic relay of the third embodiment;
 FIG. 8 shows a surface of the movable plate opposed to the fixed plate of the third embodiment;
 FIG. 9 shows a lower fixed plate having a driving circuit comprising at least one of an amplifying circuit and a discharging circuit of the third embodiment;
 FIG. 10 shows a schematic circuit diagram of the driving circuit;
 FIG. 11 is a somewhat schematic graph illustrating a bistable operation of the relay of the third embodiment;
 FIG. 12A and 12B show two mechanical elements, respectively, which are a movable plate and a lower fixed plate, of an electrostatic relay in a fourth embodiment of the present invention;
 FIG. 13 shows a cross section of the electrostatic relay of the fourth embodiment;
 FIG. 14 is a somewhat schematic graph illustrating a monostable operation of the relay of the fourth embodiment;
 FIG. 15A to 15C show three mechanical elements, respectively, which are an upper fixed plate, a movable plate, and a lower fixed plate, of an electrostatic relay in a fifth embodiment of the present invention;
 FIG. 16 shows a cross section of the electrostatic relay of the fifth embodiment;
 FIG. 17 shows an outline from the upper viewpoint of the movable plate bonded with the lower fixed plate of the fifth embodiment;
 FIG. 18 shows an outline from the upper viewpoint of the electrostatic relay having a driving circuit of the fifth embodiment;
 FIG. 19 is a somewhat schematic graph illustrating a bistable operation of the relay of the fifth embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of electrostatic relays of the present invention are explained below. However, the present invention is not limited by the embodiments.

First Embodiment (FIGS. 1 to 4)

An electrostatic relay of the present invention essentially consists of three mechanical elements, that is, a lower fixed plate 10, a movable plate 20, an upper fixed plate so as shown in FIG. 1A, 1B and 1C. The three mechanical elements were bonded by gold alloy layers 14, 24 and 34 as shown in FIG. 2. Each of the plates is made of a single crystal of silicon. The lower fixed plate 10 has a fixed electrode 11 and a pair of fixed contacts 12, which are insulated from the lower plate 10 by an electrical insulation layer 15. An electrical insulation layer 27 is arranged on each surface of a flame 21 of the movable plate 20 in order to insulate the movable electrode 22 from the upper plate 30 and the lower plate 10. On the other hand, the upper fixed plate has a fixed electrode 31 which are insulated from the upper plate 30 by an electrical insulation layer 35. The movable plate is arranged between the upper and lower fixed plates and constituted by the flame 21, a movable electrode plate 22, a coupling segment 23 and a torsion bar 25, which are integrally formed from the silicon wafer into an unitary structure by an anisotropic etching of silicon. The torsion bar 25 with the movable electrode 22 are continuously connected with the flame 21 by the coupling segment 23 to form the unitary structure. The movable electrode plate 22 is pivotally supported at its one end in a cantilever fashion so as to move about the pivot axis at the one end and also has a movable contact 26 with an electrical insulation layer 27 at the other end and on a surface opposed to the lower fixed contacts 12 as shown in FIG. 2. Therefore, the electrostatic relay 1 of the present invention has one pair of the movable contact 26 and the fixed contacts 12. However, in an another case of the present invention, it is also preferred that an electrostatic relay has two pairs of a movable contact and a fixed contacts when the movable contact is arranged at each surface of a movable electrode plate opposed to lower and upper fixed contacts, respectively. By the way, an upper electret 33 with positive charges is positioned on the upper fixed electrode 31. On the other hand, a lower electret 13 with negative charges is also positioned on the

lower fixed electrode 11. A control voltage source (not shown) is connected with a terminal pad 28 of the movable plate 20 as shown in FIG. 3 and also with a terminal pad 16 of the lower fixed electrode 11 by a wire bonding in order to generate the potential difference between the movable electrode and the lower fixed electrode. A corner 29 and a port 29' of the movable plate 20 were cut off to readily perform the wire-bonding. The other terminal pad 17 which is also insulated from the lower fixed plate 10 is connected with the terminal pad 28 by bonding the movable plate 20 and the lower fixed plate 10. It is preferred that the upper or lower fixed plate 10 or 30 is internally formed with a driving circuit comprising at least one of an amplifying circuit to amplify the voltage from the control source voltage to apply an amplified voltage across the lower fixed electrode 11 and the movable electrode plate 22, and also, a discharging circuit to discharge residual electrical charge from the lower fixed electrode 11 and the movable electrode 22. Therefore, the amplifying circuit and the discharging circuit are useful for stably and precisely operating the relay, and also are readily fabricated by applying a doping process as well-known process of semi conductor.

A bistable operation of the electrostatic relay is explained below. The relay is formed such that the upper and lower electrets 13 and 33 are charged to same level but having the opposite charges and spaced from the movable electrode plate 22 by same distance. FIG. 4 shows an electrostatic force generated in the absence of the potential difference between the lower fixed electrode and the movable electrode, electrostatic forces generated at when the impressed voltages are loaded to the relay having the function of the bistable operation, and a spring bias of the movable electrode, which vary with respect to a position of the movable electrode between the upper and lower electrode. The spring bias is approximately determined by a displacement of the movable electrode and its spring's modulus. The spring bias also works to the opposite direction of the electrostatic force, but, in the FIG. 4, the spring bias was shown to the same direction with the electrostatic force as a matter of convenience. As also shown in FIG. 2, when the movable electrode is spaced from and parallel with the upper and lower electrodes 31 and 11, respectively, by same distance, in the absence of the potential difference between them, the movable electrode is held a center position between the electrodes. On the other hand, the electrostatic relay is also formed such that the electrostatic forces of the electrets 13 and 33, respectively, are larger than the spring bias. The movable electrode 22 receives the electrostatic force toward to the upper electrode when the movable electrode is positioned close to the upper electret 33. Secondly, when a positive voltage is loaded to the movable electrode 22, the movable electrode receives strong electrostatic forces toward to the lower electrode 11 which has the electret 33 with negative charges. Because an attracting force generates between the movable electrode 22 and the lower electret 13, and also a repelling force generates between the movable electrode 22 and the upper electret 33. Therefore, both of the attracting and repelling forces occur the movable electrode 22 to move to the lower electret 13, so that the movable contact 26 connects with the fixed contacts 12. And then, even if the positive voltage is removed from the movable electrode 22 again, the movable electrode 22 can not move any more positions unless a negative voltage is loaded to the movable electrode. Similarly, when the negative voltage is loaded to the movable electrode 23, the movable electrode will receive the strong electrostatic forces toward to the upper electrode 11. Therefore, the electrostatic relay of the present invention performs the bistable operation.

40 Second embodiment (FIG. 5)

A second embodiment of the present invention is identical in structure to the first embodiment except that the relay is formed such that the upper and lower electrets 13 and 33, respectively, is charged to different absolute levels but having the opposite charge. Therefore, no duplicate explanation to common parts are deemed necessary. A monostable operation of the electrostatic relay is explained below. FIG. 5 shows an electrostatic force generated in the absence of the potential difference between the lower fixed electrode and the movable electrode, electrostatic forces generated at when the impressed voltages are loaded to the relay having the function of the monostable operation, and the spring bias of the movable electrode, which vary with respect to the position of the movable electrode between the lower and the upper electrode. The upper electret has larger absolute charge levels than the lower electret, which is the different point from the first embodiment. Therefore, the movable electrode receives the electrostatic force toward to the upper electret in the absence of the potential difference between them, so that the movable electrode approaches to the upper electret. Secondly, when the positive voltage is loaded to the movable electrode 22, the movable electrode receives a strong electrostatic force toward to the lower electrode 11. Because both of the attracting and repelling forces occur the movable electrode 22 to move toward to the lower electret 13, so that the movable contact 26 connect with the fixed contacts 12. By the way, as the electrostatic relay is formed such that the electrostatic force of the lower electret 13 is smaller than the spring bias, and also the electrostatic force of the upper electret 33 is larger than the spring bias in the

absence of the potential difference between them, when the positive voltage is removed from the movable electrode again, the movable electrode 22 can stay away from the fixed contacts 12 immediately. Therefore, the electrostatic relay of the present invention performs the monostable operation.

5 Third embodiment (FIGS. 6 to 11)

An electrostatic relay 1a of the present invention essentially consists of two mechanical elements, that is, a fixed plate 10a and a movable plate 20a as shown in FIG. 6a and 6b. Each of the plates was made of a single crystal of silicon. The two mechanical elements were bonded by gold alloy layers 14a and 24a. The 10 movable plate 20a is arranged on the fixed plate 10a and constituted by a flame 21a, a movable electrode plate 22a, a coupling segment 23a and a torsion bar 25a which are integrally formed from the silicon wafer into an unitary structure by an anisotropic etching of silicon. The torsion bar 25a with the movable electrode 22a are continuously connected with the flame 21a by the coupling segment 23a to form the unitary structure. The movable electrode plate 22a is pivotally supported at its intermediate portion between its 15 ends in a seesaw fashion so as to move about the pivot axis intermediately the ends of the movable electrode plate 22a. Each of movable contacts 26a and 26a' is arranged on the movable electrode plate with an electrical insulation layer 27a and at the ends of the movable electrode 22a, respectively as shown FIG. 2. A fixed electrode 11a and two pairs of fixed contacts 12a and 12a' are formed on the fixed plate with an electrical insulation layer 15a. The pair of the fixed contacts 12a is also arranged so as to have 20 close and open positions between the pair 12a and the movable contact 26a. Similarly, the other pair 12a' is arranged so as to have close and open positions between the other pair 12a' and the other movable contacts 26a'. By the way, two electrets 16a and 17a are positioned on the fixed electrode 11a in such a manner as to be interposed between the fixed electrode and the movable electrode plate 22a on opposite sides of the pivot axis. The fixed electrets 16a and 17a have the opposite charges, respectively, in order to 25 provide a torque for moving the relay. The control voltage source 30a is connected, by a wire bonding, with a terminal pad 28a of the movable plate 20a as shown in FIG. 6a and also with a terminal pad 13a of the fixed electrode 10a in order to generate the potential difference between the movable electrode and the fixed electrode. For the same reasons of the first embodiment, it is also preferred the fixed plate 10a is internally formed with a driving circuit 5a comprising at least one of an amplifying circuit and a discharging 30 circuit as shown in FIG. 9. For example, as shown in FIG. 10, the driving circuit consists of a transistor 31a, a resistance 32a and a diode 33a.

A bistable operation of the electrostatic relay of the third embodiment is explained below. The electrostatic relay is formed such that the electrostatic forces of the electrets respectively, is larger than the spring bias in the absence of the potential difference between the movable electrode 22a and the fixed electrode 11a, and also the fixed electrets are charged to same level but having the opposite charges, respectively. FIG. 11 shows an electrostatic force generated in the absence of the potential difference between them, electrostatic forces generated at when the impressed voltages are loaded to the relay having the function of the bistable operation, and a spring bias of the movable electrode 22a, which vary with respect to the positions of the movable electrode against the fixed plate 10a. The spring bias approximately 35 determined by a displacement of the movable electrode and its spring's modulus. The spring bias works to the opposite direction of the electrostatic force, but, in the FIG. 11, the spring bias was shown to the same direction with the electrostatic force as a matter of convenience. As shown in FIG. 7, the electret 17a is charged to negative. Therefore, the other electret 16a is charged to positive. When a distance between the movable contact 26a' and the fixed contacts 12a' is smaller than that between the other movable contact 40 26a and the other fixed contacts 12a in the absence of the potential difference between them, the movable electrode 22a receives the electrostatic forces toward to the electret 16a, so that the movable contact 26a' connects with the fixed contact 12a'. Subsequently, when the positive voltage is loaded to the movable electrode 22a, the movable electrode 22a receives strong electrostatic forces toward to the electret 17a. Because an attracting force generates between the movable electrode 22a and the electret 17a, and also, a 45 repelling force generates between the movable electrode 22a and the electret 16a. Therefore, both of the attracting and repelling forces occur the movable electrode 22a to move toward to the electret 17a. And then, the positive voltage is removed from the movable electrode again. However the movable electrode 22a can not move any more positions unless the negative voltage is loaded. Similarly, when the negative voltage is loaded to the movable electrode 22a, the movable electrode will receive the strong electrostatic 50 forces toward to the electret 16a. Therefore, the electrostatic relay of the present invention performs the bistable operation.

Fourth embodiment (FIGS. 12 to 14)

A forth embodiment of the present invention is identical in structure to the third embodiment except that one of the two electrets has larger surface area compared with the other electret as shown in FIG. 12B. Therefore no duplicate explanation to common parts are deemed necessary. Like parts are designated by like numerals with a suffix letter of "b" in place of "a".

5 A monostable operation of the electrostatic relay of the embodiment is explained below. As shown in FIG. 12B, the electrostatic relay has a large electret 17b with the negative charges and a small electret 16b with a positive charges. As the electrets has the same charge density, the large electret 17b has a lot of absolute charge levels compared with the small electret. The relay is also formed such that the electrostatic force of the small electret 16b is smaller than the spring bias, and also the electrostatic force of the large electret 17b is greater than the spring bias in the absence of the potential difference between the movable electrode 22b and the fixed electrode 11b. When a distance between the movable contact 26b' and the fixed contacts 12b' is smaller than that between the other movable contact 26b and the other fixed contacts 12b in the absence of the potential difference between them, the movable electrode 22b receives the electrostatic force toward to the electret 16b, so that the movable contact 26b' connects with the fixed contacts 12b'. FIG. 14 shows an electrostatic force generated in the absence of the potential difference between them, electrostatic forces generated at when the impressed voltages are loaded to the relay having the function of the monostable operation, and the spring bias of the movable electrode 22b, which vary with respect to the positions of the movable electrode against the fixed plate 10b. Subsequently, when the positive voltage is loaded to the movable electrode 22b as shown in FIG. 13, the movable electrode 20 receives strong electrostatic forces toward to the electret 17b. Because an attracting force generates between the movable electrode 22b and the electret 17b, and also, a repelling force generates between the movable electrode 22b and the electret 16b. Therefore, both of the attracting and the repelling forces occur to the movable electrode to move toward to the electret 17b. And then, the positive voltage is removed from the movable electrode again, so that the movable electrode 22b can stay away from the fixed contacts 12b 25 immediately and connect with the other contacts 12b'. Therefore, the electrostatic relay of the present invention performs the monostable operation.

Fifth embodiment (FIGS. 15 to 19)

30 An electrostatic relay 1d of the present invention essentially consists of three mechanical elements, that is, a lower fixed plate 10d, a movable plate 20d and an upper fixed plate 30d, as shown in FIGS. 15A, 15B and 15c. Each of the plates was made of a single crystal of silicon. The three mechanical elements were bonded by gold alloy layers 14d and 24d. An electrical insulation layer 27d' is interposed between the gold layer 24d and the movable electrode 22d in order to insulate the upper electrode 31d from the movable plate 20d. A fixed electrode 11d and two pairs of fixed contacts 12d and 12d' are formed on the lower fixed plate 10d with an electrical insulation layer 15d. The pair of fixed contacts 12d is also arranged so as to have close and open positions between the pair and the movable contact 26d. Similarly, the other pair of the fixed contacts 12d' is arranged so as to have close and open positions between the other pair and the other movable contact 26d'. On the other hand, a fixed electrode 31d without fixed contacts are formed on the upper fixed plate 30d with an electrical insulation layer 37d. The movable plate 20d is positioned between the upper and the lower fixed plate 30d and 10d, and also constituted by a flame 21d, a movable electrode plate 22d, a coupling segment 23d and a torsion bar 25d which are integrally formed from the silicon wafer into the unitary structure by the anisotropic etching of silicon. The movable electrode plate 22d is pivotally supported at its intermediate portion between its ends in a seesaw fashion so as to move about the pivot axis intermediates the ends of the movable electrode plate 22d. Each of two movable contacts 26d and 26d' is arranged on the movable electrode plate with an electrical insulation layer 27d and at the ends of the movable electrode 22d, respectively as shown FIG. 16. By the way, two lower electrets 16d and 17d are positioned on the lower fixed electrode 11d in the same manner as the third embodiment. The two lower electrets 16d and 17d have the opposite charges, respectively. On the other hand, the two upper electrets 36d and 37d are also positioned on the upper fixed electrode 31d in such a manner as to be interposed between the upper fixed electrode 31d and the movable electrode 22d on opposite sides of the pivot axis. The two upper electrets 36d and 37d have the opposite charges, and also the opposite charges with respect to the lower electrets, respectively, that is, when the lower electret 17d has the negative charges, the upper electret 37d has the positive charges as shown in FIG. 16. A control voltage source is connected, by a wire bonding, with a terminal pad 28d of the movable plate 20d as shown in FIG. 17 and also with a terminal pad 13d of the fixed electrode 10d in order to generate the potential difference between the movable electrode and the lower fixed electrode. For the same reasons of the first embodiment, it is preferred the fixed plate 10a is internally formed with a driving circuit 5d comprising at least one of an

amplifying circuit and a discharging circuit as shown in FIG. 20.

A bistable operation of the electrostatic relay of the fifth embodiment is explained below. The electrostatic relay is formed such that the electrostatic force of the electrets, respectively, is larger than the spring bias of the movable electrode in the absence of the potential difference between the movable electrode 22d and the lower fixed electrode 11d. And also, all of the fixed electrets are charged to the same absolute charge levels and also spaced in parallel with the movable electrode 22d by same distance. FIG. 19 shows an electrostatic force generated in the absence of the potential difference between them, electrostatic forces generated at when the impressed voltages are loaded to the relay having the function of the bistable operation, and the spring bias of the movable electrode, which vary with respect to a position of the movable electrode 22d between the upper and lower electrode 11d and 31d. The spring bias also works to the opposite direction of the electrostatic force, but, in the FIG. 20, the spring bias was shown to the same direction with the electrostatic force as a matter of convenience. As shown in FIG. 16, the electrets 17d and 36d has the negative charges. Therefore, the other electrets 16d and 37d has the positive charges. When a distance between the movable contact 26d and the fixed contacts 12d is smaller than that between the other movable contact 26d' and the other fixed contacts 12d' in the absence of the potential difference between them, the movable electrode 22d receives the electrostatic forces toward to the electret 17d, so that the movable contact 26d connects with the fixed contact 12d. Subsequently, when the negative voltage is loaded to the movable electrode 22d, the movable electrode 22d receives an extremely strong electrostatic forces toward to the electrets 16d and 37d. Because attracting forces generate between the movable electrode 22a and the lower electret 16d, and also between the movable electrode and the upper electrode 37d, on the other hand, repelling forces generates between the movable electrode 22d and the lower electret 17d, and also between the movable electrode and the upper electret 36d. Therefore, both of the attracting and the repelling forces occur the movable electrode 22d to move toward to the electrets 16d and 37d. And then, even if the negative voltage is removed from the movable electrode 22d again, the movable electrode 22a can not move any more positions unless the positive voltage is loaded. Similarly, when the positive voltage is loaded to the movable electrode 22d, the movable electrode will receive the extremely strong electrostatic forces toward to the electrets 17d and 36d. Therefore, the electrostatic relay of the present invention performs the bistable operation.

30 Sixth embodiment

A sixth embodiment of the present invention is identical in structure to the fifth embodiment except that the electrostatic relay is formed such that the electrostatic forces of the electrets 17d and 36d, respectively is smaller than the spring bias of the movable electrode 22d, and also the electrostatic forces of the electrets 16d and 37d, respectively, is larger than the spring bias in the absence of the potential difference between the movable electrode 22d and the lower fixed electrode 11d. Therefore, no duplicate explanation to common parts are deemed necessary. A monostable operation of the electrostatic relay of the sixth embodiment is explained below. When a distance between the movable contact 26d and the fixed contacts 12d is smaller than that between the other movable contact 26d' and the other fixed contacts 12d' in the absence of the potential difference between them, the movable electrode 22d receives the spring bias, so that the movable contact 26d stays away from the fixed contacts 12d and at the same time, the movable contact 26d' connects with the fixed contacts 12d'. Subsequently, when the positive voltage is loaded to the movable electrode 22d, the movable electrode receives strong electrostatic forces, so that the movable contact 26d' stays away from the fixed contacts 12d' and the other movable contact 26d connects with the other fixed contacts 12d. Because both of the attracting and the repelling forces occur the movable electrode 22d to move toward to the electrets 36d and 17d. And then, when the positive voltage is removed from the movable electrode again, the movable contact 26d will stay away from the fixed contacts 12d immediately and at the same time, the movable contact 26d' will connect with the fixed contacts 12d' again. Therefore, the electrostatic relay of the present invention performs the monostable operation.

50 Although the above embodiments illustrate the terminal pad which is formed on the upper surface of the fixed silicon plate, it is equally possible to form the terminal pad on the lower surface of the silicon plate instead. In this case, the terminal pad is electrically connected to the fixed electrode on top of the silicon plate by way of a suitable conductor extending therethrough. On the other hand, although the above embodiments also show the fixed electrode formed on the fixed silicon plate with the electrical insulation layer, it is equally possible to form the fixed electrode on the silicon fixed plate itself instead. That is, when the fixed contact is electrically insulated from the fixed electrode by the insulation layer, there is no problem for that the fixed electrode is the fixed silicon plate itself.

The features disclosed in the foregoing description, in the claims and/or in the accompanying drawings

may, both, separately and in any combination thereof, be material for realising the invention in diverse forms thereof.

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LIST OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

1	electrostatic relay	31a	transistor
10	lower fixed plate	32a	resistance
11	lower fixed electrode	33a	diode
12	lower fixed contact	1b	electrostatic relay
13	lower electret	10b	fixed plate
14	gold alloy layer	11b	fixed electrode
15	electrical insulation	12b	fixed contact
	layer	13b	terminal pad
16	terminal pad	14b	gold alloy layer
17	terminal pad	15b	electrical insulation
20	movable plate	layer	
21	frame	16b	fixed electret
22	movable electrode	17b	fixed electret
23	coupling segment	20b	movable plate
24	gold alloy layer	21b	frame
25	torsion bar	22b	movable electrode
26	movable contact	23b	coupling segment
27	electrical insulation	24b	gold alloy layer
	layer	25b	torsion bar
27'	electrical insulation	26b	movable contact
	layer	26b'	movable contact
28	terminal pad	27b	electrical insulation
29	a corner of movable	layer	
	plate	28b	terminal pad
29'	a part of movable plate	1d	electrostatic relay
30	upper fixed plate	5d	control voltage source
31	upper fixed electrode	10d	lower fixed plate
33	upper electret	11d	lower fixed electrode
34	gold alloy layer	12d	lower fixed contact
35	electrical insulation	13d	terminal pad
	layer	14d	gold alloy layer
35	1a	15d	electrical insulation
	electrostatic relay	layer	
5a	driving circuit	16d	lower electret
10a	fixed plate	17d	lower electret
11a	fixed electrode	20d	movable plate
12a	fixed contact	21d	frame
13a	terminal pad	22d	movable electrode
14a	gold alloy layer	23d	coupling segment
15a	electrical insulation	24d	gold alloy layer
	layer	25d	torsion bar
16a	fixed electret	26d	movable contact
17a	fixed electret	26d'	movable contact
20a	movable plate	27d	electrical insulation
21a	frame	layer	
22a	movable electrode	27d'	electrical insulation
23a	coupling segment	layer	
24a	gold alloy layer	28d	terminal pad
25a	torsion bar	30d	upper fixed plate
26a	movable contact	31d	upper fixed electrode
26a'	movable contact	34d	gold alloy layer
27a	electrical insulation	35d	electrical insulation
	layer	layer	
28a	terminal pad	36d	upper fixed electret
30a	control voltage source	37d	upper fixed electret

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Claims

1. An electrostatic relay comprising:
 - a fixed electrode with a fixed contact insulated therefrom;
 - a movable electrode plate with a movable contact insulated therefrom, said movable plate being pivotally supported to pivot about a pivot axis to move relative to said fixed electrode between two rest positions of closing and opening said contacts;
 - a fixed pair of oppositely charged first and second electrets;
 - a control voltage source connected across said fixed electrode and said movable electrode plate to generate a potential difference therebetween;
 - said first and second electrets being disposed adjacent said movable electrode plate to generate electrostatic forces of attracting and repelling said movable electrode plate, respectively when said movable electrode plate is charged to a given polarity, in such a manner as that said attracting and repelling forces are cooperative to produce a torque for moving said movable electrode plates in one direction from one of said rest positions to the other.
- 15 2. An electrostatic relay as set forth in claim 1, wherein said movable electrode plate is pivotally supported at its one end in a cantilever fashion to move about said pivot axis at said one end and is provided with said second contact at the other end, and said first and second electrets are positioned on the opposite side of said movable electrode plate between its ends.
- 20 3. An electrostatic relay as set forth in claim 1, wherein said movable electrode plate is pivotally supported at its intermediate portion between its ends in a seesaw fashion to move about said pivot axis intermediately the ends of said movable electrode plate, and said first and second electrets are positioned on said fixed electrode in such a manner as to be interposed between said fixed electrode and said movable electrode plate on opposite sides of said pivot axis.
- 25 4. An electrostatic relay as set forth in claim 1, wherein said fixed electrode is supported on a fixed silicon plate with a first electrical insulation layer therebetween, and said movable electrode plate is a movable silicon plate with a second electrical insulation layer on a surface opposed to said fixed electrode, said first and second insulation layers carrying thereon said first and second contacts, respectively.
- 30 5. An electrostatic relay as set forth in claim 4, wherein said silicon plate is fabricated from a single crystal of silicon.
- 35 6. An electrostatic relay as set forth in claim 4, wherein said movable electrode plate extends from a frame and is pivotally supported thereto by means of a coupling segment defining said pivot axis, said electrode plate, said frame and said coupling segment being integrally formed from a silicon wafer into a unitary structure, said frame being mounted on said fixed silicon plate to have said movable electrode plate pivotable relative to said fixed silicon plate about said pivot axis.
- 40 7. An electrostatic relay as set forth in claim 5, wherein said coupling segment gives a spring bias to urge said movable electrode plate from one of said rest position to the other.
- 45 8. An electrostatic relay as set forth in claim 4, wherein said fixed silicon plate is internally formed with at least one of an amplifying circuit to amplify the voltage from said control source voltage to apply an amplified voltage across said fixed electrode and said movable electrode plate and a discharging circuit to discharge residual electrical charge from said fixed and movable electrodes.
- 50 9. An electrostatic relay as set forth in claim 1, wherein said first and second electrets are charged to such levels that said movable electrode plates are held stable at both of said two rest positions in the absence of the voltage difference between said fixed electrode and the movable electrode plate.
- 55 10. An electrostatic relay as set forth in claim 1, wherein said first and second electrets are charged to different absolute levels such that, in the absence of the voltage difference between said fixed electrode and the movable electrode plate, said first and second electrets generate the attracting forces of different levels which act on said movable electrode plates in the opposite directions, thereby attracting said movable electrode plate toward one of said two rest positions and holding it stably in that one position.

11. An electrostatic relay as set forth in claim 9, wherein said first and second electrets are of substantially the same charge density but formed into difference volumes so that said first and second electrets are charged to different absolute levels.
- 5 12. An electrostatic relay as set forth in claim 1, wherein said first and second electrets are of substantially the same surface charge density but spaced from said movable electrode plates by different distances such that, in the absence of the voltage difference between said fixed electrode and the movable electrode plate, said first and second electrets generate the attracting forces of different levels which act on said movable electrode plates in the opposite directions, thereby attracting said movable electrode plate toward one of said two rest positions and holding it stably in that one position.
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13. An electrostatic relay as set forth in claim 4, wherein said fixed silicon plate is provided on its bottom opposite of said movable electrode plate with a terminal which is electrically connected through said fixed silicon plate to said fixed electrode and is provided for wiring connection to said control voltage source.
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14. An electrostatic relay as set forth in claim 1, wherein said fixed electrode is a silicon plate with an electrical insulation layer thereon said electrical insulation layer carrying said fixed contact.

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FIG. 1A

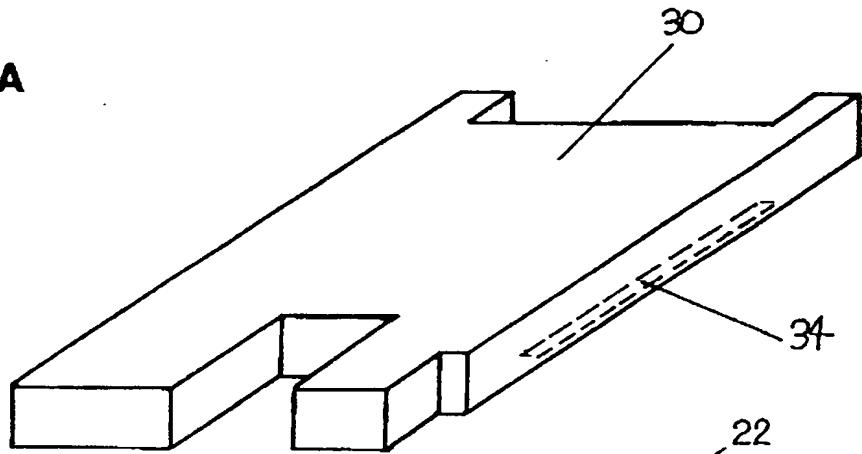


FIG. 1B

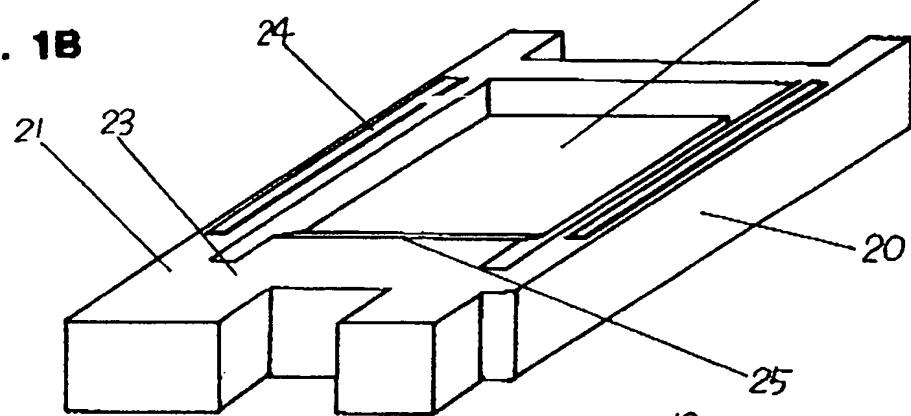


FIG. 1C

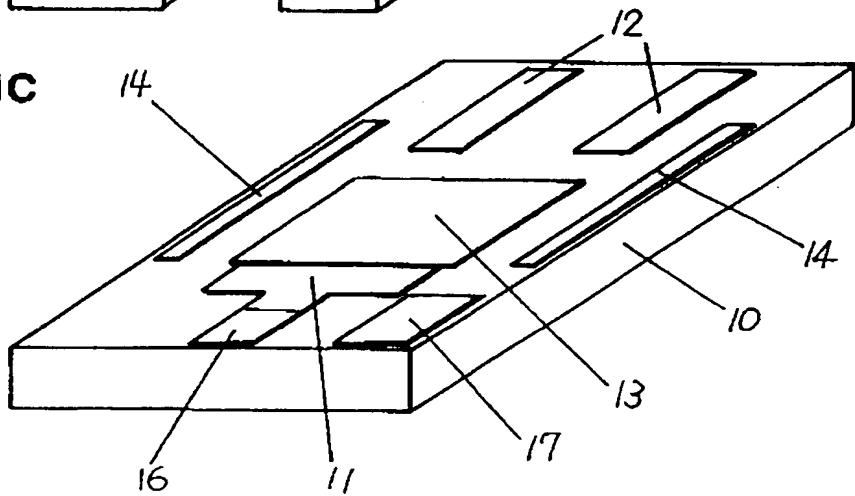


FIG. 2

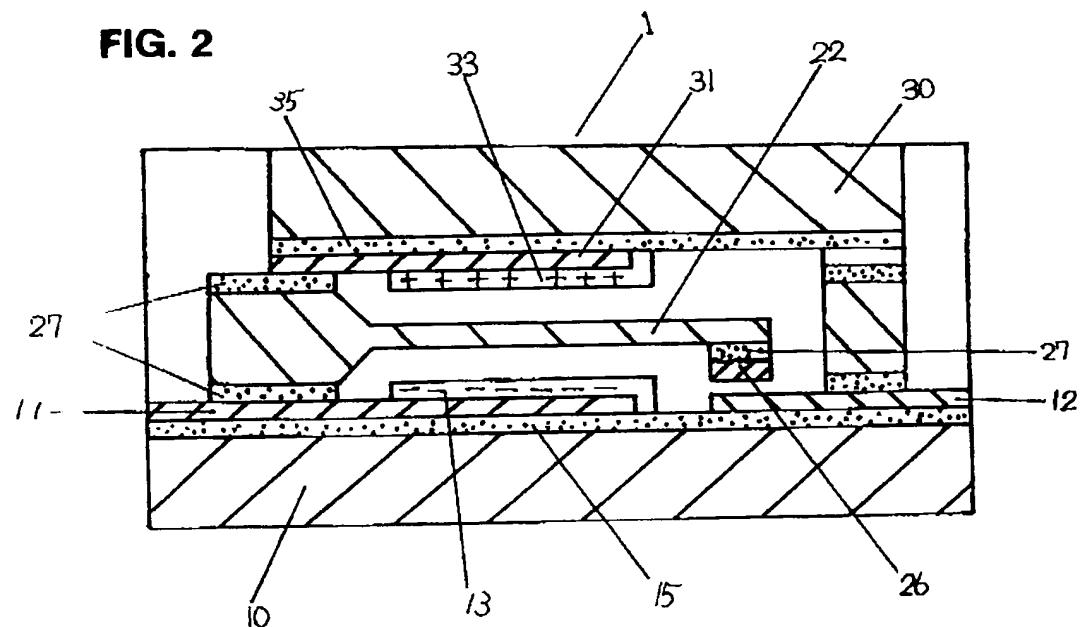


FIG. 3

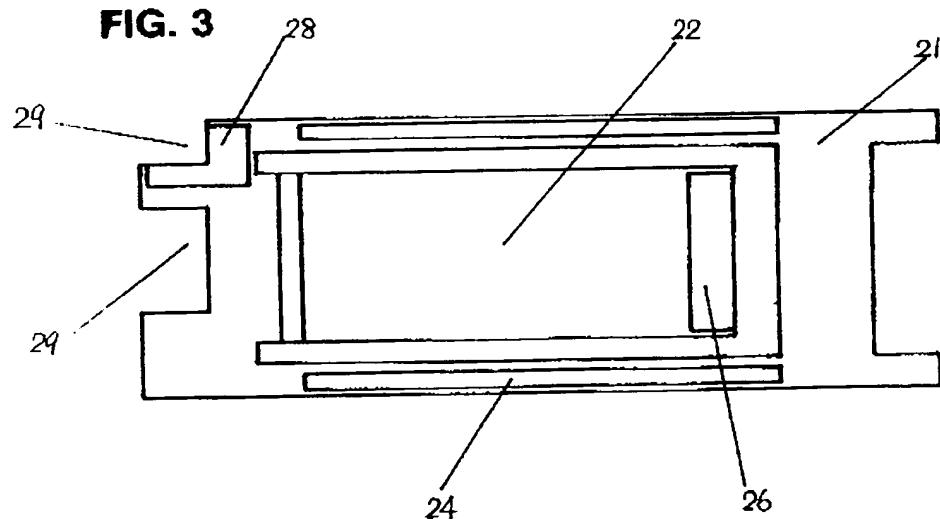


FIG. 4

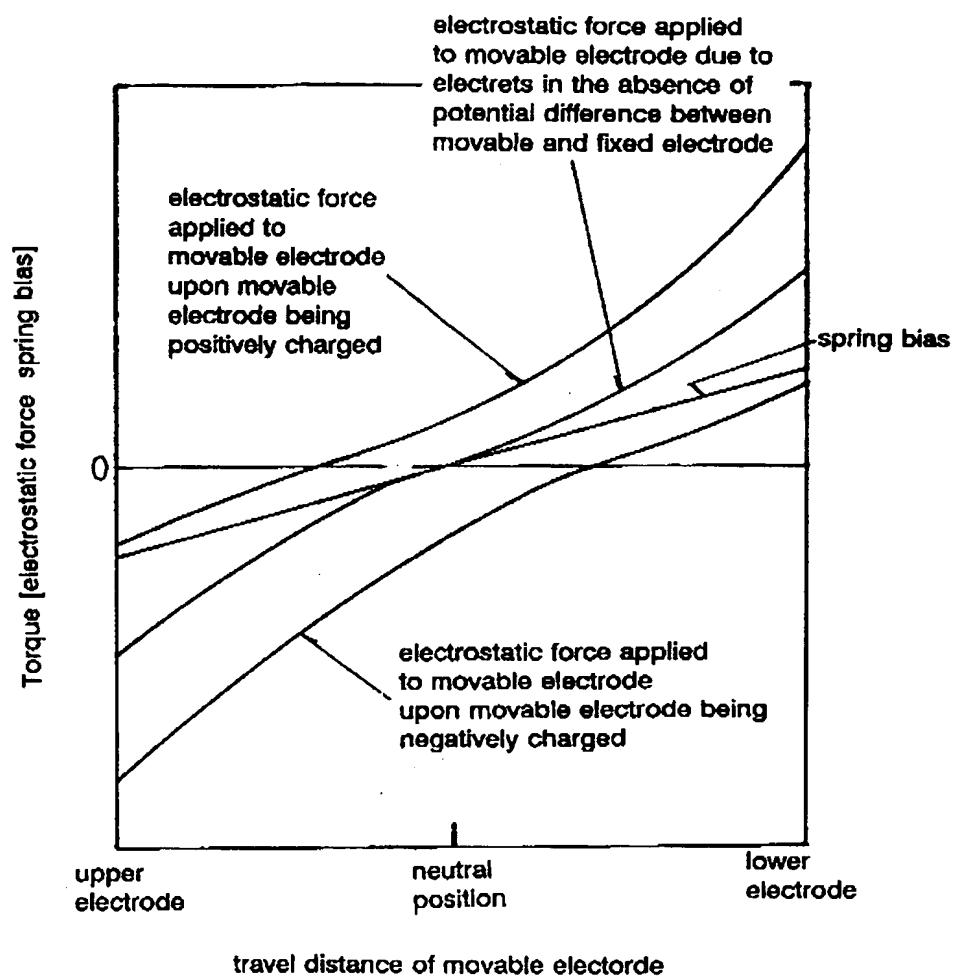


FIG. 5

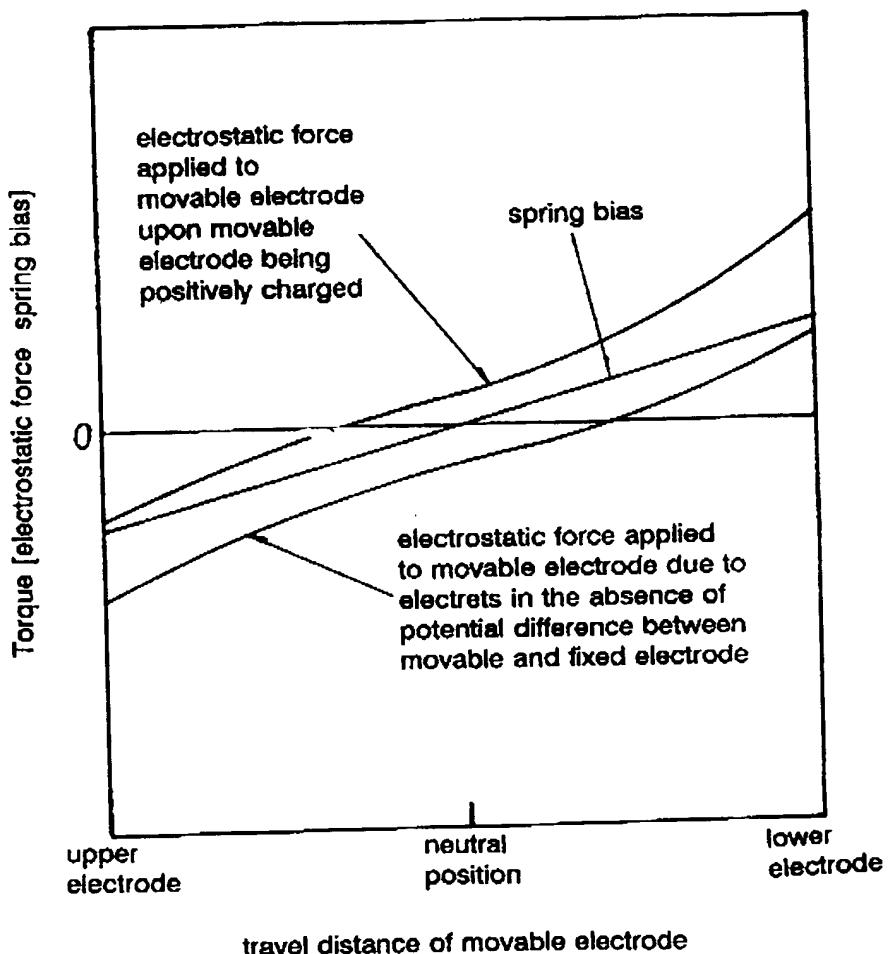


FIG. 6A

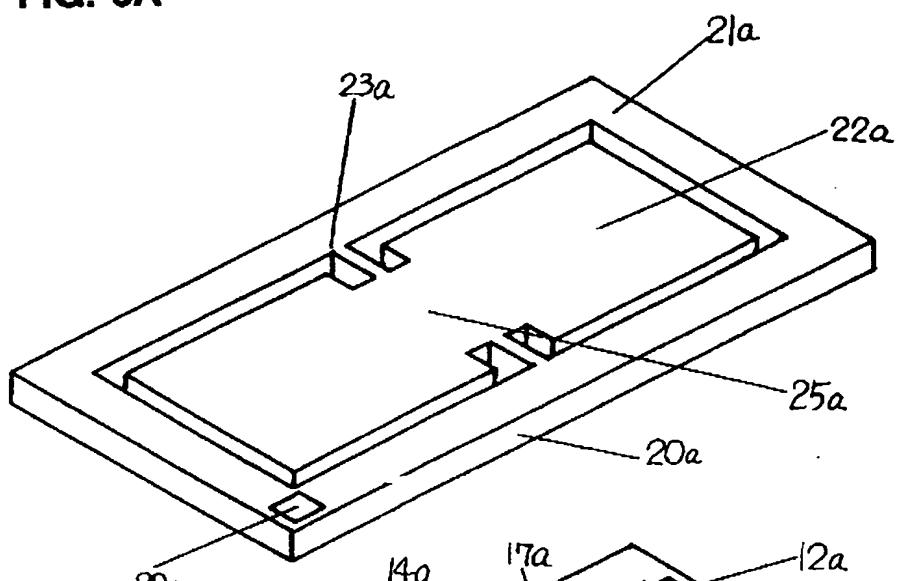


FIG. 6B

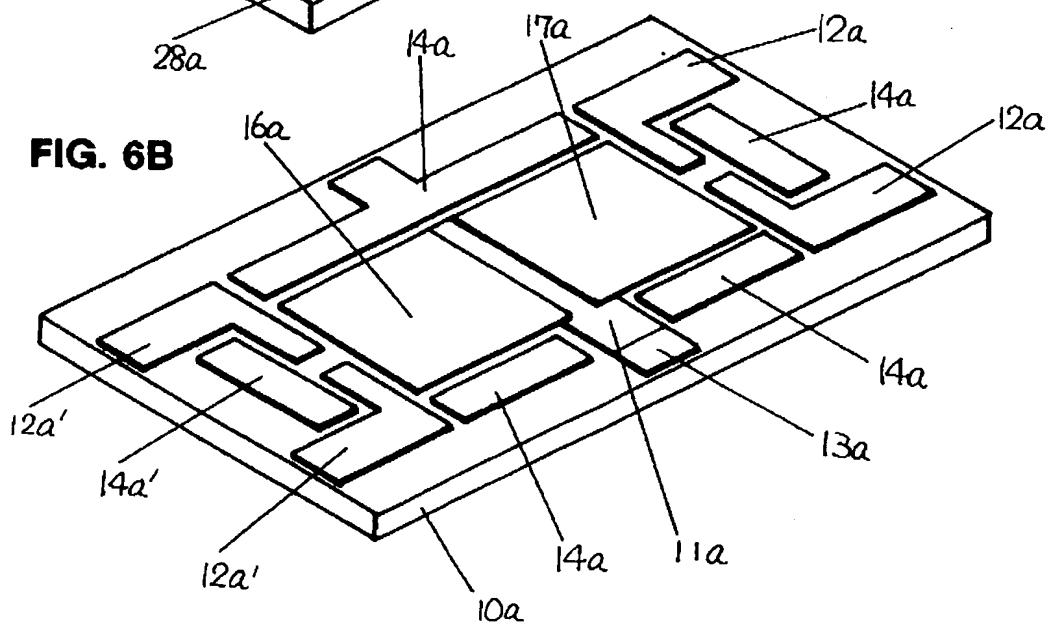


FIG. 7

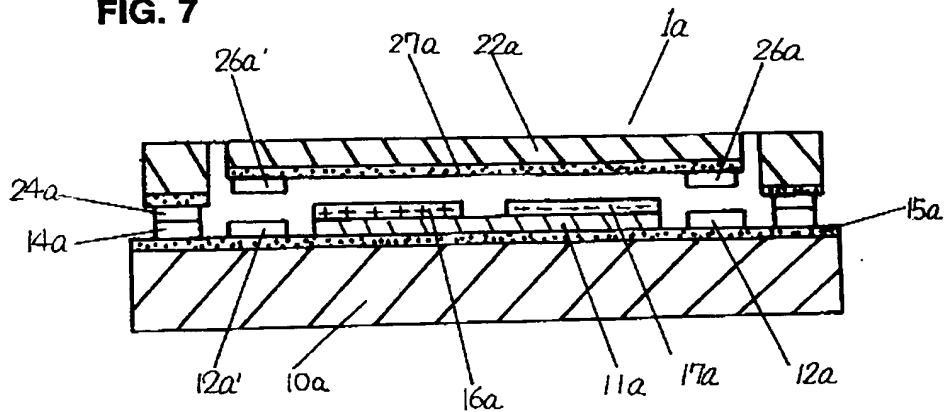


FIG. 8

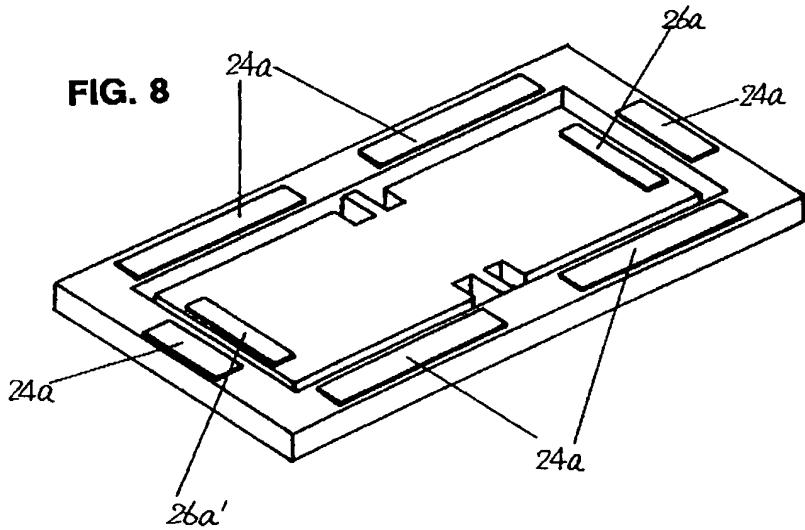


FIG. 9

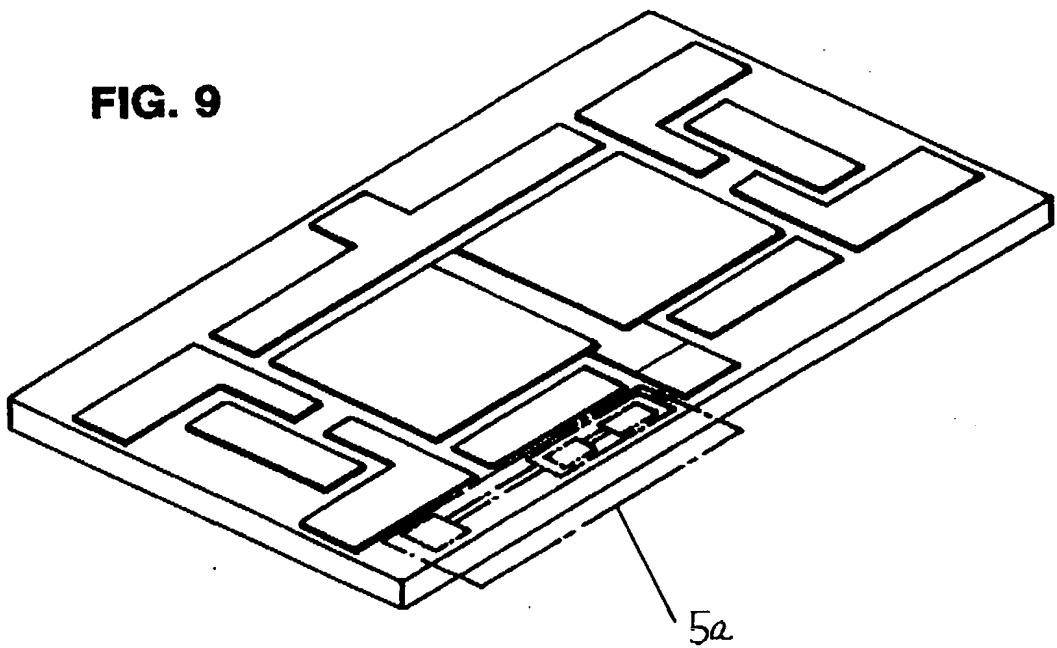


FIG. 10

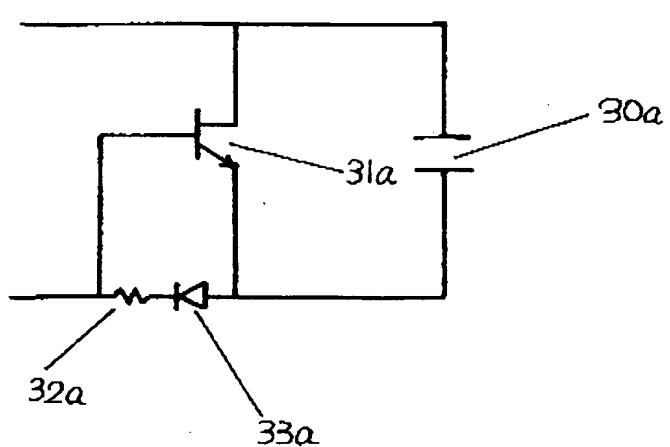
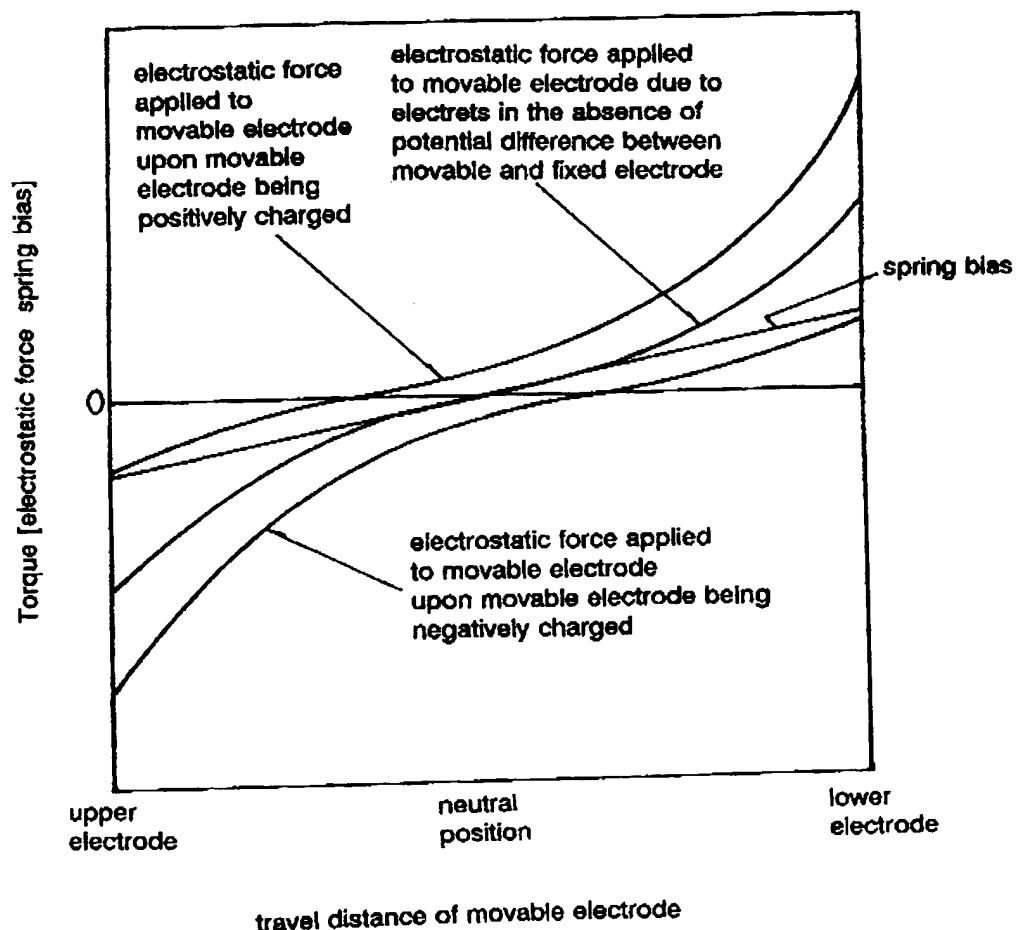


FIG. 11



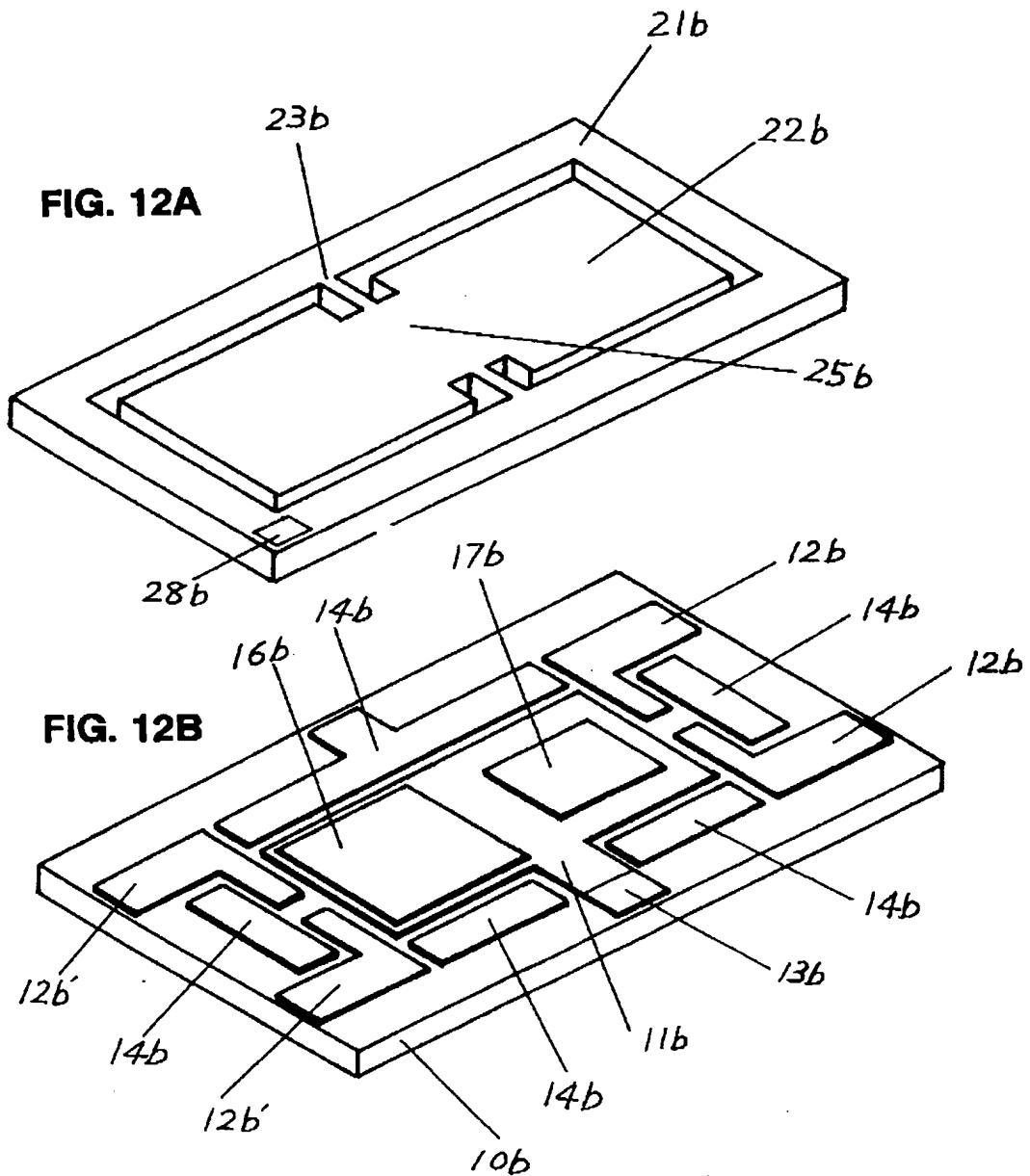


FIG. 13

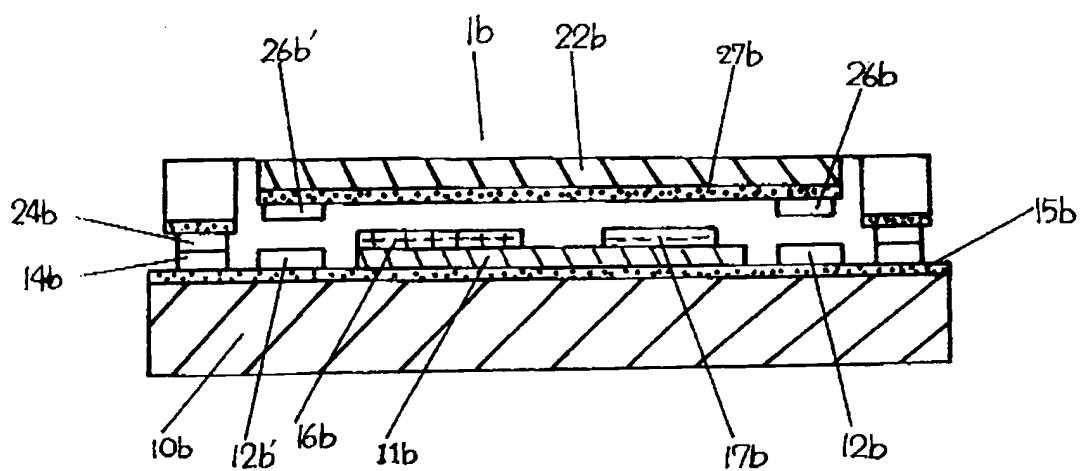


FIG. 14

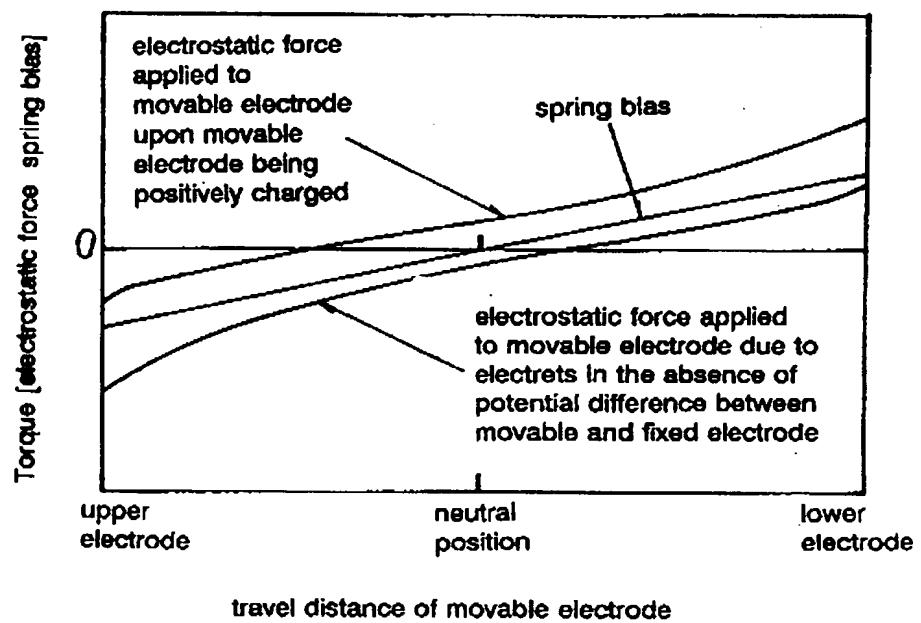


FIG. 15A

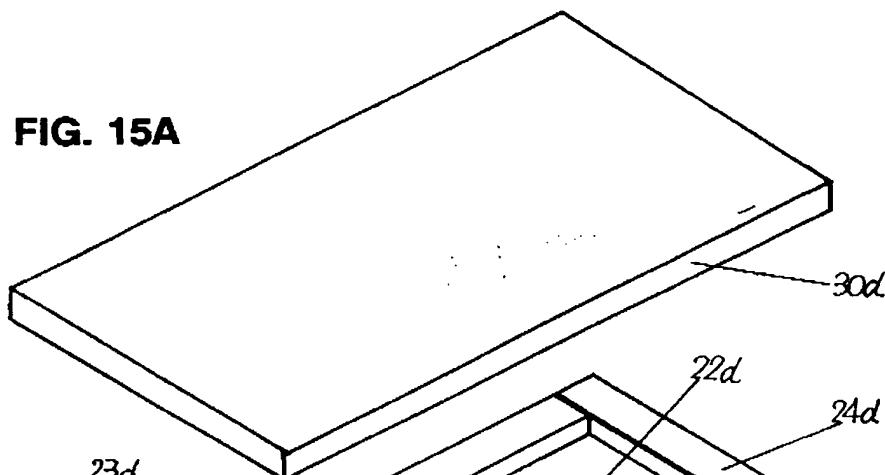


FIG. 15B

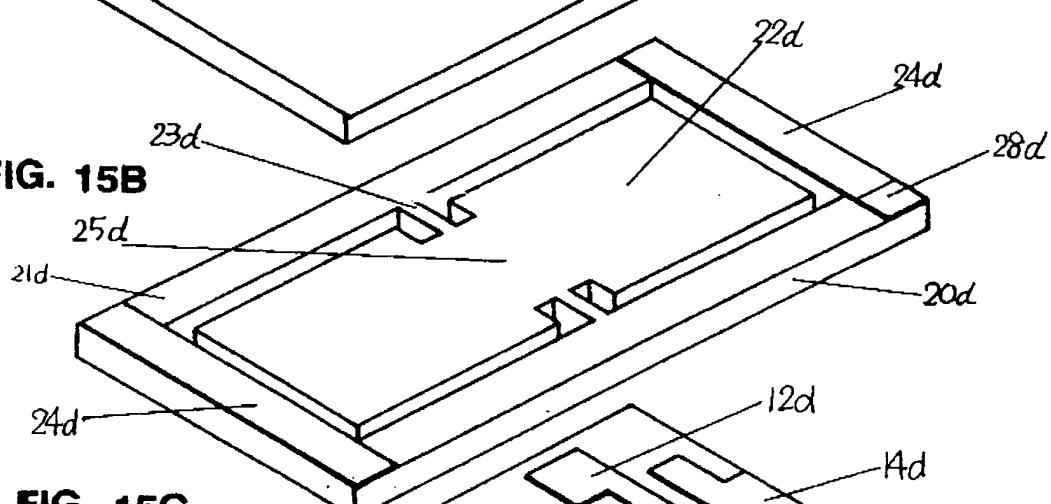


FIG. 15C

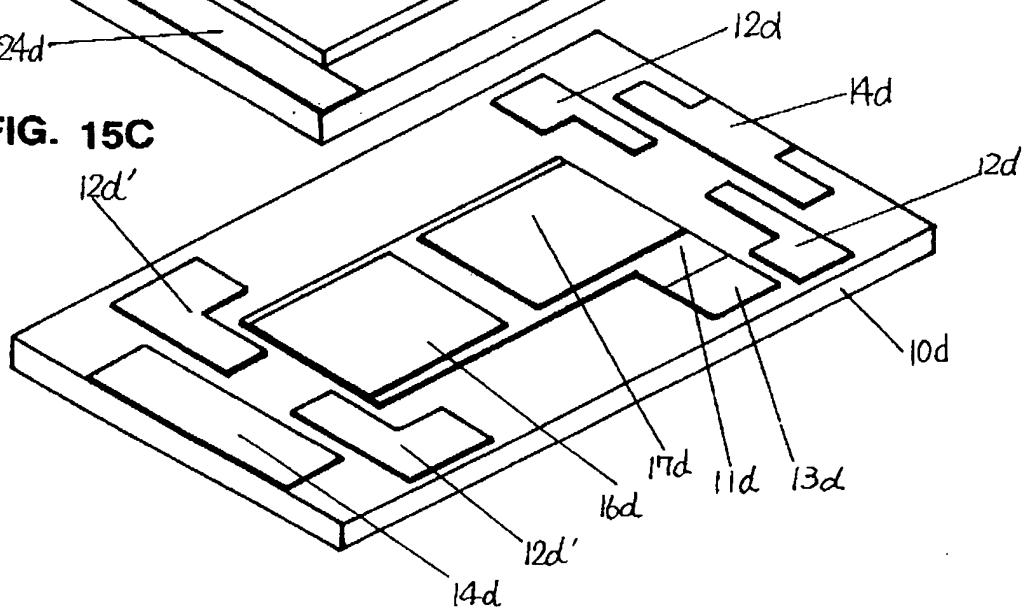


FIG. 16

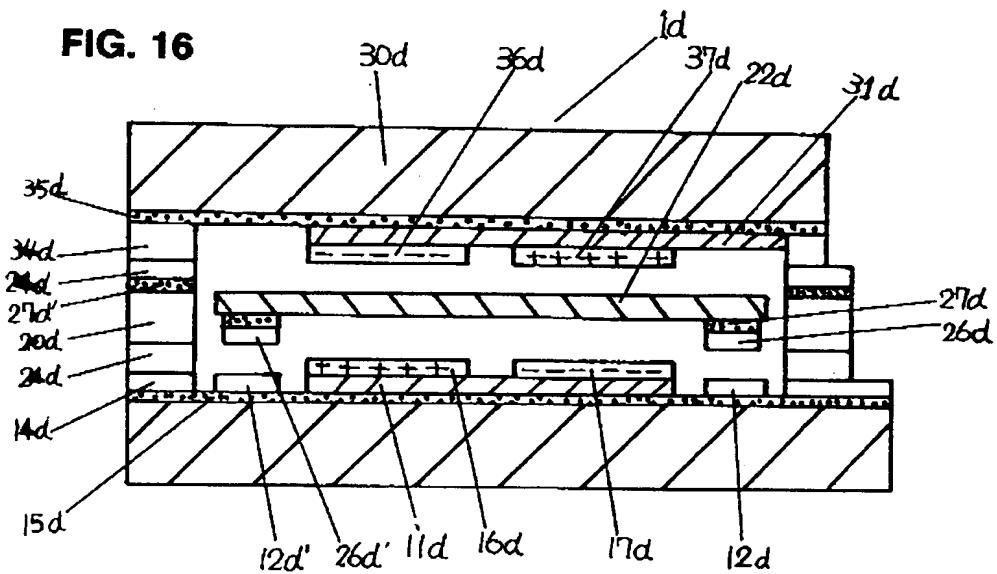


FIG. 17

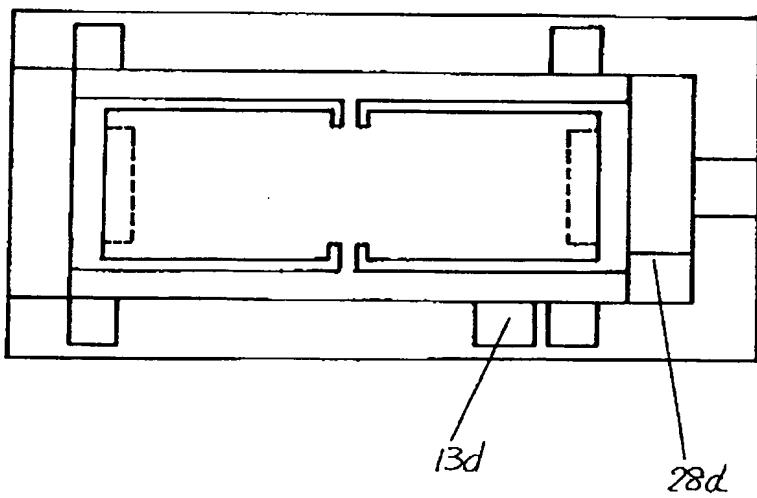


FIG. 18

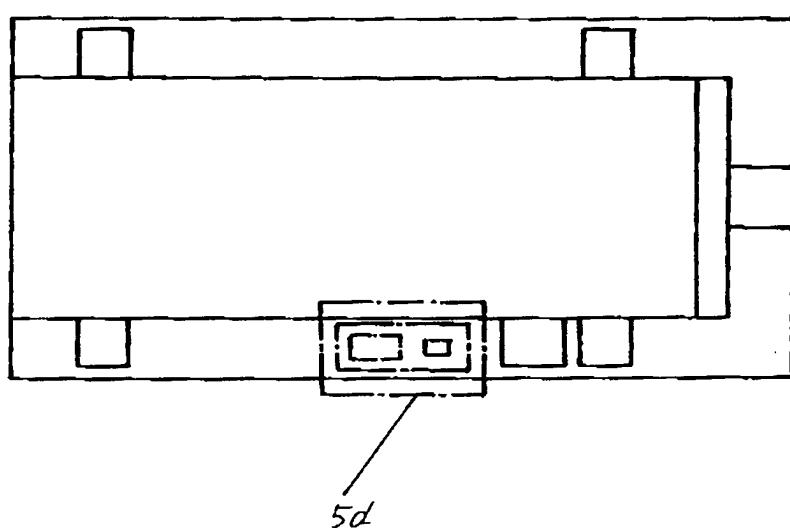
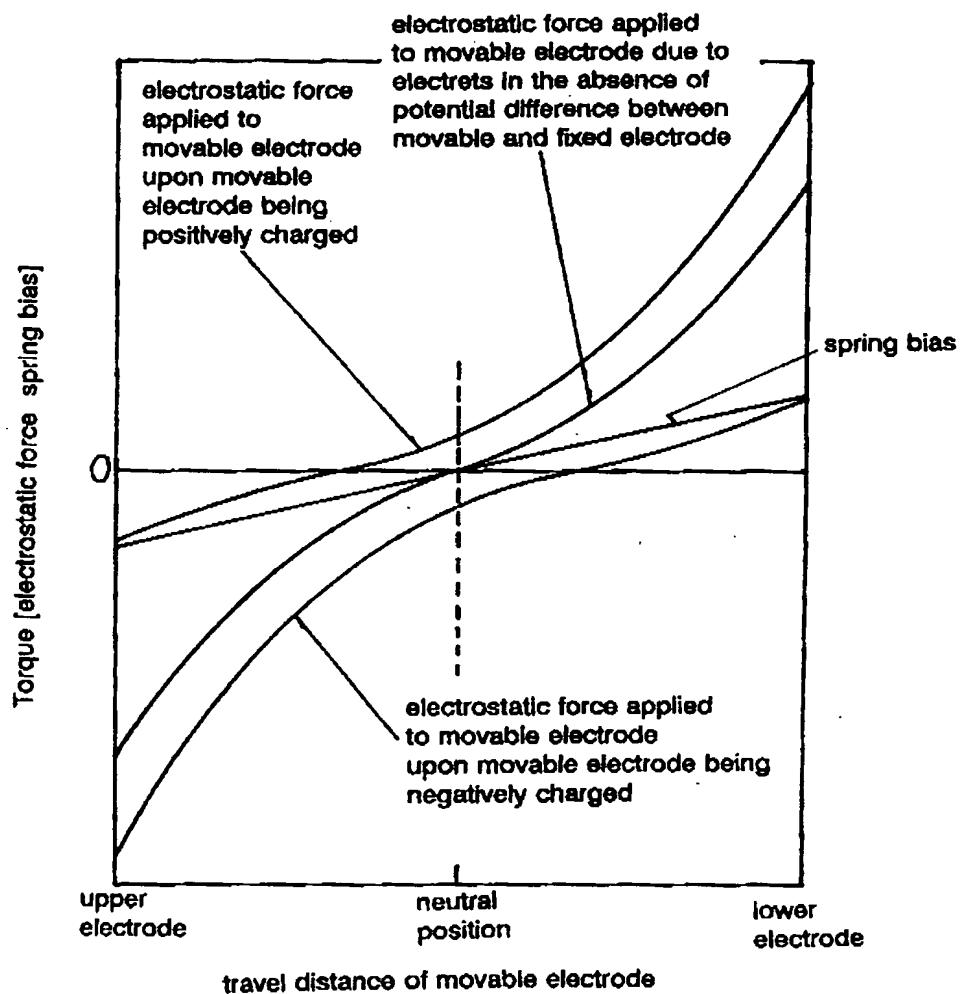


FIG. 19





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 92 11 0639

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
A	SOVIET INVENTIONS ILLUSTRATED Section EI, week 8549, abstract no. 85-309174/49, class V, 31 December 1985, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; & SU - A - 1159084 (ZHACHEK) 30.05.1985 * the whole document * ---	1	H 01 H 59/00
A	FR-A-2 294 535 (LEWINER et al.) * page 2, line 20 - page 10, line 33; figures 1-9,12-14 *; & US - A - 4078183 (cat. D) ---	1	
A	SOVIET INVENTIONS ILLUSTRATED Section PQ, week B23, abstract no. F0930B/23, class Q62, 18 July 1979, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; & SU - A - 618808 (ASIS) 20.06.1978 * the whole document *	1	
A	DE-A-2 814 533 (ANVAR) * page 7, paragraph 2 - page 11, paragraph 1; figures 1-3 * ---	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
A	GB-A-2 095 911 (STANDARD TELEPHONES AND CABLES) * the whole document * -----	1	H 01 H
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>			
Place of search BERLIN	Date of completion of the search 16-09-1992	Examiner NIELSEN K G	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		<p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>	
<p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p>			